

The Homes of Fulfilment At 14th and Buchanan Sts.

The Generous Dimensions

Of the ENTRANCE HALLS in these homes CONFORM TO A TRUE ARCHITECTURAL HALL, equipped with a radiator, an interesting scheme of lighting, an appropriate wall treatment and hardwood finish.

A mirrored door increases the effect of depth and distance, while the glass entrance door with its leaded side lights perfectly lights the hall and stairway.

The width of the hall affords means of ventilation in winter, a constant flow of air in summer and indicates the character, the tone of the home.

Other features: A 24-foot lot, 8 rooms on two floors, ample lawns and back yards, beautiful porches, hardwood finish, parquet floors, pantries and bath, attic, hot-water heat and electric lighting.

Price, \$6,500.

Cash, \$750.00. Balance, \$39.75 monthly.
Rental value, \$42.50.

SHANNON & LUCHS,
713 14th Street N.W.

Opportunities for Fresh Air and Sunlight.

THE UNSPEAKABLE POSSIBILITIES OF PORCH LIFE—ITS HEALTHFULNESS AND SOCIABILITY ARE ABUNDANTLY PROVIDED IN THESE HOMES.

Broad, comfortable front porches, with dignified colonial pillars and ramped railings; two storied back porches, strongly constructed and commodious, present exceptional porch space for the size of the home.

Not only are they health-giving to the family, but the sweep of fresh air through the porch doors increases the vitality of the interior structure.

Additional features: Parquet flooring in every room; hot-water heat; electric and gas lighting; double back porches; double flooring throughout; hardwood finish; servant's toilets and laundries and steel construction.

In the growing part of Columbia Heights,
Cor. 14th and Parkwood Sts.,
5 blocks north of Park road.

Price, \$5,250.

Cash, \$500. Balance, \$39.50 monthly.

As a result of this tremendous building operation these homes present such an assembling of values as cannot be equaled anywhere. To produce these homes under ordinary conditions would cost \$5,750.

SHANNON & LUCHS,
Rents, Sales and Loans,
713 14th Street.

TOO MANY AMUSEMENTS.

They Make Us Helpless When
Thrown on Our Own Resources.

From the Denver Republican.
While the rural mail service and the gradual cutting down of the farm unit acreage have come much to reduce the loneliness of farm life in America, city life is threatened with the danger of too much amusement.

The city dweller has only to think back upon the appearance of downtown streets ten years ago and to contrast them with the same streets today. Every city of any consequence has dozens of motion picture houses and "penny lecture shows," whose blazing fronts convert once dark streets into miniature white ways. In addition, there has been a tremendous activity in the construction of legitimate theaters in this country in the last decade. New playhouses have sprung up on every hand and all forms of entertainment—drama, vaudeville and motion picture—seem to flourish.

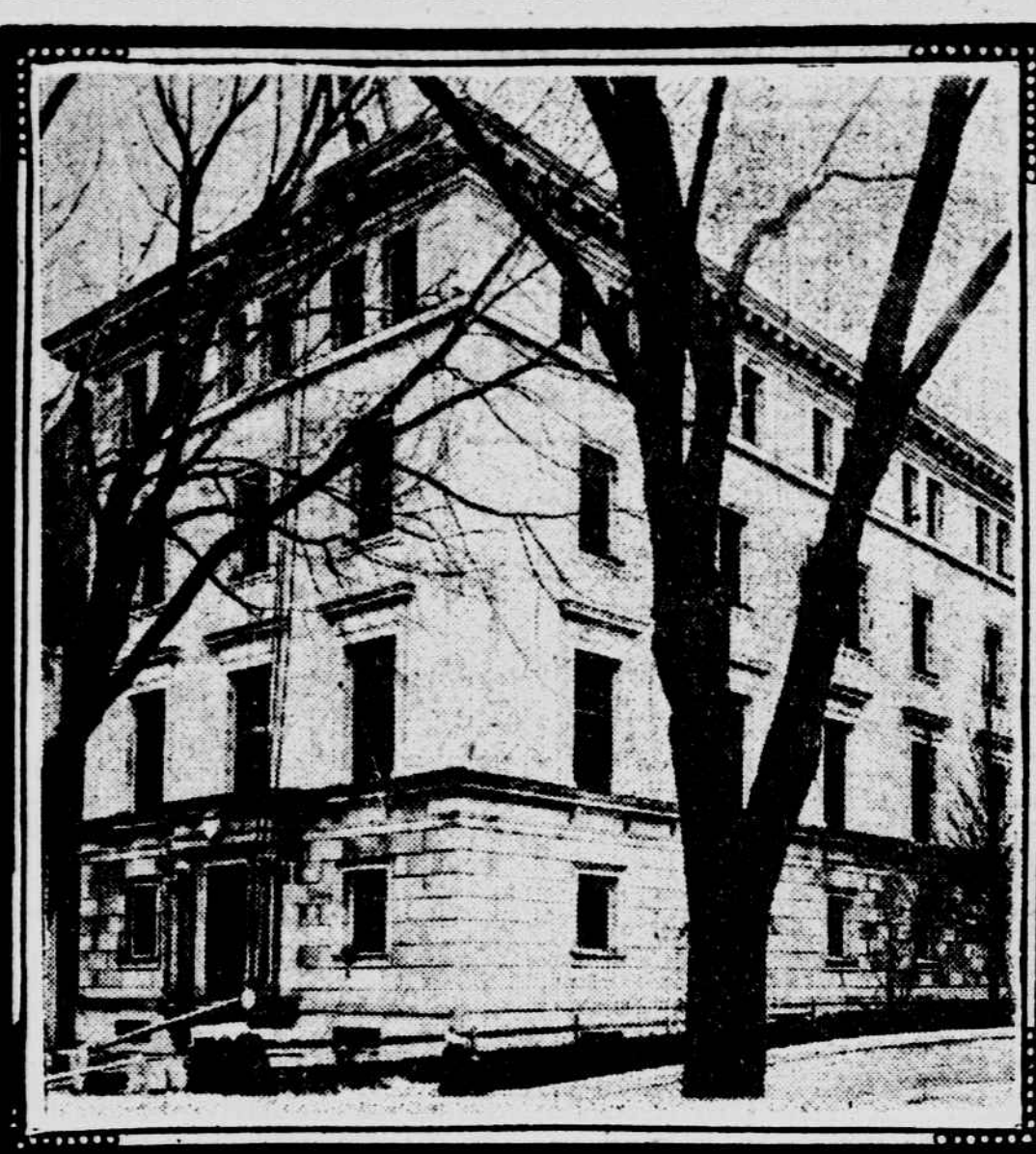
The only inference to be drawn is that the city dweller is spending four or five hours on amusements where ten years ago he spent one hour. The result of all such activity is certain to make the city dweller most ill at ease when he is thrown on his own resources for entertainment. A book will hold few charms for an individual who has sought various forms of amusement until he has the habit. As to the power of original thought and expression, he is certain to be handicapped by such constant subservience to other men's ideas as expressed in the playhouse. The menace of such an artificial and feverish atmosphere in worse than anything ever held by the farm at its loneliest.

In the Age of Science.

From Puck.
The bear of a man was still, of course, a bear of a man—no artifact could substantially alter that fundamental condition of life; the result being that he glowered at his breakfast much as usual. "Nothing but proteins, carbohydrates and ash content! Can't you manage to get something different once in a while?" he growled.

What, in time, had the advances of science done to ease the lot of the primitive? Was there less dismay in store for her?

ADDITION TO DUPONT CIRCLE COLONY



HANDSOME MANSION NEARING COMPLETION ON NEW HAMPSHIRE AVENUE FOR E. BISHOP GRANDIN.

BUILDING NEW HOUSE NEAR DUPONT CIRCLE

E. Bishop Grandin of Pennsylvania Joins Fashionable Northwest Colony.

Work is progressing rapidly on the handsome new residence of E. Bishop Grandin in New Hampshire avenue near Q street, and within the ensuing six months Mr. Grandin and his family will become the newest members of the fashionable colony which is concentrated in the vicinity of Dupont Circle. Practically all of the work on the outer walls of the new structure has been finished; the roof is on, and the interior decorators are now beginning the task of making the dwelling habitable. It is expected that at least six months will be required to fully prepare the house for occupancy.

The outer walls of the new house are entirely of Indiana limestone and the dwelling constitutes a handsome addition to the imposing array of mansions bordering on Dupont Circle. The new structure was designed by Wood, Donn & Deming, architects, and it has been built after the popular type of English basement house in the first-floor plan are included a reception hall, billiard room and den, and the kitchen, pantry and other service rooms. A grand staircase leads to the main hall on the second floor of the dwelling, and on this floor, also, are located a living room, drawing room, dining room and an inclosed breakfast porch. The third and fourth floors contain the family chambers and guest chambers, with servants' quarters in the rear of the structure.

Mr. Grandin is well known in banking circles in Pennsylvania, where his home was located before he decided upon Washington as a place of permanent residence.

Small Properties Active.
For the Knapp estate, premises 803 7th street northeast.
For H. A. Kite, premises 3030 R street northwest and 32 N street northwest.
Mr. William F. Bain has purchased the corner residence 623 Rock Creek Church road for a consideration of \$4,500. The sale was made for Jesse H. Hedges.
Mrs. B. V. Woody has purchased 1419 F street northeast for a consideration of \$3,550.
Oliver W. Wright has purchased 433 O street northwest.
Mrs. Edith Slaybaugh purchased a six-room brick dwelling, 224 Cleveland avenue northwest, as an investment.
The large residence on the northwest corner of 13th street and Iowa circle, which was formerly the Korean legation and was recently purchased by Mr. K. Fulton, has been remodeled and leased for a term of years. The rental is to be \$1,500 per year.

EIGHT HOUSES SOLD. Local Firm Reports Transactions Involving \$42,000.

Gardner & Dent, Inc., real estate brokers, have sold eight new homes at Park road and School street northwest, the numbers being 1432 to 1439 Park road and 3247, 3249 and 3251 School street. The dwellings are two-story houses of colonial type, with fronts of flintish red brick. Each contains six rooms and reception hall, with tiled bath and concrete cellar. They are heated by hot water and lighted by gas and electricity. The lots have a frontage of seventy feet each by a depth of eighty-five feet. The houses were built by Richardson & Burgess, Inc., for Lee Brown. The various purchasers will occupy the houses for homes, the consideration in each case being \$5,250, or a total of \$42,000. The same firm reports the sale of two houses, Nos. 1822 and 1824 Newton street northwest, for Henry Evans. The dwellings are of brick construction, three stories high, containing ten rooms and modern baths, with cellar and furnace heat. The lots have a frontage of 24 feet each by a depth of 100 feet. The purchaser, Mrs. Catherine Mace, who holds the houses as an investment. The consideration reported was \$11,000.

SEVERAL TRANSACTIONS BY LOCAL REALTY FIRM

Moore & Hill, Inc., Give Summary of Recent Sales and Rentals.

Among the recent sales made by Moore & Hill (Inc.), are the following:
For Bernard Walls, the apartment house located on the northwest corner of Massachusetts avenue and 11th street, northeast, known as the Alcazar. The building contains eight apartments, which rent for something over \$3,000 annually. The purchaser, R. E. Boyd, acquired the property as an investment.
For Mrs. Josephine Perkins Hill, premises 1223 14th street northwest and 1116 13th street northeast. These properties were purchased as investments.
For Mrs. Eliza C. Noble, her residence, 2018 15th street northwest, opposite the Porter apartments.
A deal was recently made whereby premises 1400 Chapin street were sold for Audley Palmer, United States marshal, the purchaser being Mrs. Charles F. Waring. This sale was made in connection with the Thomas J. Fisher Company.

No. 1310 T street northwest has been sold by Alfred G. Wilmer through Moore & Hill (Inc.) to a party who will occupy it as his residence.
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NEW HOTEL PLANNED.
Work to Be Begun Soon on Hostelry at 1st and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Announcement was made during the present week that a new five-story hotel, to cost about \$125,000, is to be constructed at the corner of 1st street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest. Morris Winston of New York, recently purchased the property in question, and Jacob Sommer, a Brooklyn architect, came to Washington during the week to complete preliminary arrangements for the demolition of the structures which now occupy the land and for beginning the actual construction of the new hostelry. It is understood the structure will contain about 100 rooms. The plans call for the completion of the building within six months.

NEW HOUSE ON K STREET.



HANDSOME STRUCTURE NEARING COMPLETION IN FASHIONABLE RESIDENCE SECTION.

IN POLITICS AND INDUSTRY WORLD RESTLESS IN 1910

New Republic Born in Europe—Landslide at Polls in United States—Largest, Smallest, Youngest Nations in Turmoil.

BIG COMET CROSSES FIRMAMENT;
MEN RIVAL WINGED CREATURES

One Dead Disease Conquered and Another Rampant—Record-Breaking Crops in North America—Passing of Edward VII—Europe's Welcome to Roosevelt—Death's Shining Marks—Terrible Disasters.

It was a year of wonders overhead—Halley's comet in the spring, with its tail enveloping us in May; Chavez, in an aeroplane, over the Alps; Moisant, the American, across the English channel with a passenger; the American Johnstone up nearly ten thousand feet above the earth's surface; huge passenger-carrying airships traveling at railroad speed, on schedule time along regularly laid out and maintained air routes, between important German cities, with the travelers enjoying all the luxuries of the Pullman compartment car, including a game of bridge; and a daring band of Americans, under the leadership of Walter Wellman, essaying a trip in a dirigible from new world to old.

It was a year that caused us to marvel at the announcement that Prof. Paul Ehrlich of Berlin had at last found a cure for a dread disease that for four hundred years, to man's certain knowledge, has been causing untold woe and death to a countless multitude in Europe, to say nothing of the rest of the world.

It was a year that brought the world mourning about the bier of a monarch that that empire on which the sun never sets, and the last resting place of Russia's great novelist and idealist.

Europe's Tribute to America.

It was a year when we of America beheld a fellow-citizen, emerging from primeval jungle, received with the highest honors by the heads of great powers and showered with honors by the masses and the people wherever he traveled in Europe.

In the year we stood aghast at the ravages of cholera in Russia, where more than 100,000 lives were claimed by the disease during the summer months. We were horror-stricken at the wiping out in the autumn of entire towns and hundreds of lives by forest fires in northern Minnesota; at the attempt of a discharged city employe to assassinate Mayor Gaynor of New York, August 9, as he was sailing for a holiday in Europe.

We viewed for a week the spectacular sight of Paris in the grip of a mighty flood that left in its wake a money loss of \$200,000,000. We sighed regretfully when, August 27, Korea, quaintest of lands, passed from the company of the nations after a national existence of ten centuries and became a mere vassalage of Japan. The day following we felt as though we were present at a performance of a comic opera in real life when Nicholas of Montenegro converted his little mountain principality into a kingdom and took a new title befitting his altered rank.

Comic Opera Revolt in Brazil.

A few days less than three months later we beheld a world farce staged in the harbor of Rio Janeiro, when four Brazilian warships, including that nation's two dreadnoughts, were stolen by their crews and for a week kept the capital in terror, until congress, hastily assembled, had granted them full amnesty for their mutinous acts, including the murder of several officers, and solemnly assured them that their demands for the abolition of corporal punishment, more pay and less work would be granted—after which the bold sailors, who had been led by a negro, Joao Candido, returned the warships to the nation.

In November, too, we were mightily cheered—despite the fact that from January on we had been constantly harried with rising prices for the necessities of life—when the last crop reports were in, revealing to us that from start to close of the harvest season we had been extraordinarily blessed by Providence as a nation. The corn crop topped by two hundred million bushels the anticipated three-thousand-million-bushel yield; the crop of oats was also of banner dimensions—in short, the crops of the year exceeded by 9 per cent the average crops of the preceding five years.

Earth's Peoples in Throes of Revolt Against Established Order of Things

Yet, important or interesting or entertaining as these and other events more or less like unto them seemed at the time of their happening, they were simply happenings of a moment, a day, a week, a fortnight, a month, or a season. The one great overpowering, ever-present event of the practically the world over, was the political and economic unrest, manifesting itself in various guises and with widely varying results. In our own country this spirit of unrest, centering about the new tariff and the high cost of living, led to an interesting, dramatic rally, here election in favor of the long-down-and-out democratic party. In Portugal it snatched a crown from a pleasure-seeking boy's head and raised up in his stead an aged university professor to the throne of a republic's first president. In France it brought about a nation-wide strike of railway employes, an industrial movement pronounced by the government to imperil the life of the republic itself. In England it led to a general election in January, the result of which was to the electorate during the closing month, preponderantly over the question of limiting the royal prerogative of the house of lords, and, barring the few weeks that the British were engaged in mourning for their dead king, and acclaiming his son as George V. that question and the ones allied with it in the liberal program of reform kept them in bitter turmoil the entire year.

Troubles of Latin Nations.
Porfirio Diaz, inaugurated President of Mexico for the eighth time December 1, was dethroned on the month before to be succeeded by an apparently carefully planned rebellion. Spain seemed to be on the edge of revolution from mixed courses the year throughout; it was an armed camp. In Japan hoary political ideals were so shaken that there was discovered a plot to assassinate the mikado, hitherto venerated by all Japanese as a sort of supernatural or demigod. In Germany, the numerous, several leading to serious rioting, while Greece and Turkey, with Crete more the bone of contention, seemed several times to be on the verge of war. Greece's problems being augmented by internal dissatisfaction and desire for a new and more liberal constitution. Though the regent of China, Prince Chun, October 3 marked a new epoch in the empire's history when he opened the new senate, a few weeks later the government was petitioned to grant further representative government, and not to postpone the assembling of a parliament until 1915, on the ground that the intervening time would be necessary to educate the people to an appreciation of constitutional government.

India Restless Under British Rule.
The Hindoo agitation for self-government, with the accompanying incident

attacks on British rule, harried the representatives of King Edward and George throughout the entire year, the trial of a native bringing out the fact that the establishment of an independent kingdom had been planned, with a native ruler. In Egypt, too, the question of nationalism gave the British officials much concern, and stirred up an ocean of discussion in three continents, following Col. Roosevelt's approval of British rule in Egypt. Finland was restive and resistive under Russia's efforts to take away the last vestiges of the duchy's autonomy. There was fighting between the government and the nationalist forces in Persia, and so on, and so on, the human race that cradle of the human race that Great Britain, in October, threatened to occupy the turbulent regions unless order was restored. Even so insignificant a political division as Little Monaco was so affected by the general political unrest that it petitioned for its own constitutional government. Indeed, the youngest, as well as the most ancient of nations—the great empires of the East—found in much that the term "political unrest" has come to signify.

BALLOT BOX REVOLUTION.
Political Landslide for Democracy in United States.
Until the November elections confirmed the suspicion that a political revolution had been in progress in the United States—a revolution which was foreshadowed, perhaps not indistinctly, by the September upheaval in Maine, the reduced majority in Vermont and elsewhere, any "insurgent" and "progressive" primary triumphs in other commonwealths, notably in the west—the year 1910 had been epochal as far as Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces were concerned. True, there had been the homecoming and attendant triumph of Theodore Roosevelt. But the political landscape in its eleventh month transformed the year into one of the historic twelvemonths that lay in Vermont and elsewhere, any forcible colloquism of Mr. Roosevelt, paraphrased slightly to fit the occasion—the dominant party was whipped to a state of disarray and put over the ropes, lower house of Congress, governorships, state legislatures and federal senatorships in wholesale fashion.

Tidal Wave's Party Wreckage.
The democratic tidal wave, beginning with the election of Frederick W. Plafard as governor of Maine, had an even more pointed illustration in the greatly reduced republican majorities in such states as Pennsylvania, Iowa and Rhode Island than in the positive democratic victories in New York, New Jersey and Ohio. Pennsylvania's enormous republican majorities of the past—17 gave

Theodore Roosevelt a plurality of 505,000 in 1904—shrank to about 18,000 for John K. Tener for governor; Aram J. Potlher lost 100,000 plurality in Iowa, receiving only 18,000 plurality against 108,000 two years ago. John A. Dix's majority of 80,000 showed a smaller republican loss than occurred in Pennsylvania, Ohio or New Jersey. Woodrow Wilson in New Jersey and Massachusetts, in Massachusetts achieved remarkable personal triumphs, the former being a winner by a plurality of 49,200 and the latter by 23,000, after a campaign of only two weeks. In Connecticut Judge Simon E. Baldwin was elected the democrat by the largest majority—about 100,000—ever given to a democrat in that state. He is also the first democratic chief executive of that state ever to be re-elected. In the twenty states holding gubernatorial elections, the republicans derived some comfort from the fact that Michigan rolled up a standard republican majority; Minnesota broke off the habit of electing a democratic chief executive; the party standard bearer in Nebraska defeated a democrat, thanks to Bryan's bolt of his party's candidate; by the vote of independent voters a republican will sit in the gubernatorial mansion of Tennessee for a term, and Michigan conferred a republican to another democrat.

Other countries in which the force of arms played a part in emphasizing the presence of more or less general or special unrest were Mexico and Nicaragua. In September the 100th anniversary of Mexican independence was celebrated, together with the eightieth birthday of President Porfirio Diaz. At that time the nation appeared to give itself up unreservedly to the gala occasion, paying the large cities at least, there was no external evidence of profound discontent with the existing order of things. Later in the year, however, especially in the United States Department of State and the officials of the Mexican government had been watching the unfolding of a carefully plotted revolutionary movement for the overthrow of President Diaz. This was followed by numerous insurgent outbreaks late in November, especially in the northern states of the republic, which resulted in a considerable loss of life and property, but the government held a firm hand in the crisis and the armed insurrection was largely at an end by December 1, when Diaz was again inaugurated president. But about the middle of the month the fighting broke out again, especially in the state of Chihuahua, and continued until the end of the year. The revolution in Nicaragua was really a left-over from 1909. There were almost daily battles between the hostile forces; but, finally, August 26, President Madrid fled from the capital and Gen. Estrada, the victor, proclaimed himself provisional president and set about to have himself elected president for two years.

Mutiny of Brazil's Navy.
Twice during the year the capital of Rio Janeiro was subjected to bombardment. The first bombardment took place in November, when the country's two dreadnoughts and two other warships were stolen by their crews. Then a few shots were thrown into the city by a mutiny of the sailors. The mutineers were in earnest in their demands that conditions in the navy be ameliorated.

The mutiny at an end, everything was peaceful until mid-December, when a mutiny took place among the marines quartered on Coburn's island, a small harbor. The 300 mutineers were almost annihilated by the fire of warships and land batteries, but not before they had shelled the city and caused considerable damage and killing a number of citizens.

Contention in Great Britain.
House of Lords Menaced by Ruling Parties.
The difference between the house of lords and the house of commons served to keep Great Britain in a state of uneasiness throughout the entire year, and twice made recourse to the ballot box necessary. General elections began January 10, when the second parliament of King Edward VII was dissolved and writs were issued for a new one to meet February 22. The election of the commons leading up to it having been hotly waged mainly around the government's proposition to limit the lords' power of veto, based on the lords' refusal to approve the budget—the commons were returned to power by a narrow margin, a result that seemed to satisfy nobody, since it practically left all the disputed questions unsettled.

Crises and Appeal to People.
Following the election the months were spent by the liberal ministry in an effort to put through its reform program, announced in detail last year, and now familiar to every Briton to the last detail. The government's program was a series of parties held to lead to an understanding regarding the reform of the house of lords, a failure that caused George V. to call a special meeting of the privy council to discuss ways and means of surmounting the crisis—an unusual procedure in the history of the monarchy, revealing a critical situation. A few days later, November 28, the king, who had succeeded to the throne on his father's death in May, 1907, was crowned in a ceremony which had lasted only ten minutes, and summoned a new parliament (elected in December) to meet January 31 of this year.

In the second general election, which began December 13, the commons were returned to power, and it now seems certain that the lords will be reformed according to the plans of the commons. Another radical outcome of the election was the success of the Irish home rule forces in the house of commons. Another radical outcome of the election was the success of the Irish home rule forces in the house of commons. Another radical outcome of the election was the success of the Irish home rule forces in the house of commons.

ANCIENT REALM IS REPUBLIC.
Portugal Expels Braganzas and Sets Up Self-Rule.
The other startling political revolution of the year, and one in which ballots, played the leading part, occurred in Portugal October 4, when the republican party, with the assistance of the army and navy, overthrew the Braganza dynasty in a few hours of fighting and established in its stead a republic, with a venerable poet and university professor, Teophilo Braga, as provisional president.

Revolution Long Expected.
For years the throne of Portugal had been tottering, and for months the republican leaders had been assiduously plotting for its overthrow not later than Christmas of 1910. In the midst of their planning came the murder of Bombarda, a wealthy republican and anti-clerical, and this was seized upon by the revolutionists as an opportunity. The night of October 4, at a preconcerted signal, several warships in the harbor of Lisbon were seized by the revolutionary members of the crews and the royal palace and government buildings bombarded at the same time. The revolutionaries came boldly out on the side of the revolutionists and seized the approaches to the palace, the strategic points in the city. King Manuel, whose extravagances and devotion to a French music hall dancer had aroused the indignation of his poverty-stricken subjects, together with his mother and the queen dowager, were obliged to escape to the royal yacht, which bore them to Gibraltar, where they remained for a brief period before taking up their residence in that city. The revolutionaries, however, were given twenty-four hours in which to leave the country under threat of execution, and the government proceeded forthwith to confiscate all religious property.

Spain Kept in Subjection.
Following the success of their brethren in Portugal, the world looked to the republicans of Spain to move to overthrow the Bourbon dynasty. That that government was fearful of such a move was shown by the manner in which it speedily transformed the country into something like an armed camp, paying special attention to Barcelona, Bilbao and other places where the spirit of unrest was especially strong. But the anniversary of the death of Ferrer, October 13, passed off quietly, owing to the preparedness of the government. Still, it was useless to deny that the spirit of political and economic unrest was strong throughout the year in Spain; and the uncertainty of the situation was added to by the government's determined policy to exercise strict supervision over all ecclesiastical matters and religious orders, a policy that brought Madrid and the papacy at loggerheads and led to the employment of the military in July to overawe threatened clerical demonstrations, partaking of a revolutionary nature, against the government.

Great Crisis in France.
Railroad Strike Assumes Proportions of Revolt.
The premier industrial manifestation of world unrest—and one that held for a time momentous proportions—possibly even in France. The National Confederation of Railway Unions, October 12, voted in favor of a general strike on all the railroad systems in the country; electricians and workers in the provision industries were already on strike. Great disorder and violence ensued for nearly a week, but Premier Briand, himself a socialist and a friend of organized labor, called out the army reservists, some of them among the strikers themselves, and demanded their aid in putting down disorder, declaring that their primary duty was to the country. On this issue he let it be known that the government would stand or fall, and because of his firmness the strike was called off, but not before the republic itself had seemed in danger from the revolutionary movement coupled with the strike.

High Cost of Living.
Industrial unrest, due, in part, at least, to the high cost of living, that has been general both in this country and in Europe, led to numerous important strikes, nor infrequent rioting, and much agitation for higher wages and improved working conditions in labor circles.

Early in the spring the great street car strike and sympathetic strikes involving 40,000 in Philadelphia paralyzed trade in that city for several weeks. The street railway strike in Columbus, Ohio, which held throughout the summer, developed into a serious conflict between law and disorder, and for several weeks the local authorities seemed powerless to control the situation, and state aid was given. The general strike ending the summer, ending in wage advances, and in November the express package industry of the country was partially paralyzed by a strike of employes in New York city and Jersey City.

Labor Troubles Over World.
In July and August a strike of 70,000 clockmakers in New York city ended, after two months of great suffering and anxiety. (Continued on Tenth Page.)

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